



CE CODING
LEGACY

NCC believes the individual certified nurse is the best person to determine the specialty code for their CE, as they have the specific content of the CE program.

CE Coding for Legacy Examinations

(those no longer currently offered)

Your CE and NCC Maintenance Requirements

- Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing
- High Risk Obstetric Nursing
- Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing
- Telephone Nursing Practice
- ANA-MCH/NCC Joint Certification Program



Ambulatory Women's Health Care Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Complications
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
15. Primary Care
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

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SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

AMBULATORY WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE NURSING

ABO incompatibility	Breast biopsy	Complete blood counts	Fibrocystic breast changes	Hormone therapy
Abortion—spontaneous or elective	Breast cancer	Condoms	Fibromyalgia	Hot flashes
Abruptio placenta	Breast self exam	Conjunctivitis	Fifth disease exposure in pregnancy	Human papilloma virus
Abstinence	Breastfeeding	Contact dermatitis	Folic acid deficiency	Hyperemesis gravidarum
Acne	Bronchitis	Contraception methods	Fungal height measurements	Hyperlipidemia
Addictive disorders	BUN and creatinine	Contraction stress test	Galactorrhea	Hypermenorrhea
Adenomyosis	Candida albicans	Contraceptive sponge	Gallbladder disease	Hyperprolactinemia
Adnexal masses	Cardiovascular disease in women	Cystitis	Gastroesophageal reflux	Hypertension general
Adolescent pregnancy	Cervical biopsy	Cytomeglovirus	GBS culture	Hyperthyroidism
AIDS	Cervical cancer	Dental care in pregnancy	Genetic risk assessment	Hypomenorrhea
Allergies	Cervical cap	Depression	Gestational diabetes	Hypothyroidism
Amenorrhea	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	Diabetes diagnosis and risks	Gestational hypertension	Hysterectomy
Amniocentesis	Cervical polyps	Diabetes in pregnancy	Gestational trophoblastic disease	Hysterosalpingogram
Androgen excess	Cervical warts	Dilatation and curettage	GI disturbances—common	Hysteroscopy
Anemia	Cervicitis	Domestic violence	GnRH therapy	Immunizations
Anxiety disorders	Cesarean birth	Dysfunctional uterine bleeding	Gonorrhea	Infectious disease screening
Asthma	Chancroid	Dysmenorrhea	Grave's disease	Infertility
Auscultation of fetal heart rate	Childbirth preparation	Dyspareunia	Gynecologic anatomy and physiology	Intermenstrual bleeding
Back pain	Chlamydia	Ectopic Pregnancy	Gynecologic diseases/complications	Interstitial cystitis
Bacterial vaginosis	Cholecystitis in pregnancy	Emergency contraception	Headache	Intrauterine devices
Bartholin's gland duct cyst	Cholesterol disorders	Endometrial biopsy	Health history	Intrauterine growth retardation
Bell's palsy	Chorionic villus sampling	Endometrial polyps	Health promotion – diet	Iron deficiency anemia
Bleeding during pregnancy	Chronic pelvic pain	Endometriosis	Health promotion – exercise	Irritable bowel syndrome
Blood glucose/hemoglobin A1C	Cigarette smoking hazards	Endometritis	Hepatitis (all types)	Karyotyping
Blood type, Rh type and antibody screening	Climacteric	Environmental hazards during pregnancy	Herbal medicines in ob/gyn	Lactation amenorrhea method
Bone density testing	Coitus interruptus	Family history	Herpes	Laparoscopy
Breast anatomy and physiology	Colonoscopy	Fecal testing	Hirsutism	Leiomyomas
	Colposcopy	Female sex response	HIV infection	Leopold maneuvers
	Common cold	Fertility awareness methods		Lipid profiles
	Complementary medicine for Ob/Gyn	Fetal assessment		Liver function studies
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Ambulatory Women's Health Care Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Complications
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
15. Primary Care
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
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SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

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AMBULATORY WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE NURSING

Male infertility	Nicotine replacement therapy	Parovirus screening	Polycystic ovarian syndrome	Preterm birth risks
Mammograms	Nipple discharge	Pelvic inflammatory disease	Polymenorrhea	Preterm labor
Mastectomy	Nonstress test	Pelvic relaxation disorders	Postcoital contraception	Psoriasis
Mastitis	Nutrition counseling	Peptic ulcer disease	Postpartum blues	Puberty
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	Nuva ring	Perimenopause	Postpartum complications	Pyelonephritis
Menarche	Obesity	Perinatal loss	Postpartum depression	Reproductive technologies
Menopause	Oligomenorrhea	Pharmacokinetics	Postpartum hemorrhage	RhD alloimmunization
Menstrual cycle	Oral contraceptives	Pharmacology – contraception	Postpartum physiology	Rubella
Menstrual irregularities	Osteoarthritis	Pharmacology – gynecologic disorders	Preconceptional counseling	Safe sex practices
Menstruation	Osteoporosis	Pharmacology during pregnancy	Preexisting condition complicating pregnancy	Seizures disorders
Metorrhagia	Ovarian cancer	Pharyngitis	Pregnancy complications	
Migraine headache	Ovarian cysts	Physical assessment – all systems	Pregnancy physiology	
Minor skin disorders	Ovulation	Pityriasis rosea	Pregnancy testing	
Mitral valve prolapse	Ovulation testing	Placenta previa	Premenstrual and related disorders	
Mullerian anomalies	Paget's disease		Prenatal care	
Multiple gestation	Pap smear technique and interpretation			
Natural family planning	Parenting issues			



High Risk Obstetric Nursing Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
2. Obstetrics (Intrapartum)
3. Obstetrics (High Risk)
11. EFM
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining High Risk Obstetric Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

HIGH RISK OBSTETRIC NURSING

Abnormal implantation	Chorioamnionitis	Fetal stimulation	Minor trauma	Resuscitation and stabilization
Abruptio placenta	Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)	Genetic screening	Multiple gestation	Rh, ABO and antibodies
Abuse (physical/emotional/sexual)	Chronic hypertension	Gestational hypertension	Neurological disorders	Rubella
Acid-base interpretation	Coagulation profile	Grieving	Nonstress testing	Scleroderma
Amniocentesis	Collagen vascular diseases	HELLP syndrome	Nutrition	Seizures
Amniotic fluid disorders	Communicable infectious diseases	Hematologic studies	Oligohydramnios	Sepsis
Amniotic fluid embolism	Congenital heart disease	Hemoglobinopathies	Pain management in labor	Septic shock
Antibiotic therapy	Contraction stress testing	Hemorrhage	Papanicolaou smears	Sexual transmitted diseases
Anticholinergic therapy	Cord blood sampling	Hepatitis	Pharmacology	Sickle cell anemia/thalassemia
Anticoagulant therapy	Cordocentesis	Hydatidiform mole	Placenta accreta	Spinal cord injury
Anticonvulsant therapy	Corticosteroids	Hyperemesis	Placenta percreta	STD screening and testing
Antidepressants/psychotropic	Depression	Hypertensive crisis	Placenta previa	Stress
Antidiabetic, hypoglycemic drugs	Diabetes mellitus (all types)	Hyperthyroidism	Placental function	Systemic lupus erythematosus
Antidysrhythmic drugs	Diabetic ketoacidosis	Hypoglycemia	Placental hormones	Thrombocytopenia (TTP and ITP)
Antihypertensive agents	Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	Hypothyroidism	Pneumonia	Deep vein thrombosis
Anti-inflammatory agents	Diuretics	Immunologic studies	Polyhydramnios	Thyroid disorders
Antineoplastic agents	Dysfunctional labor	Induction/augmentation	Post anesthesia/analgesia care	Tocolytics
Antithyroid drugs	Eclampsia	Infectious disease/sepsis	Post traumatic stress syndrome	Toxicology
Apt testing	EKG interpretation	Ischemic heart disease	Postdates pregnancy	Transport preparation
Asthma	Electronic fetal monitoring	Kleihauer Betke test	Preeclampsia	Trauma
Asymptomatic bacteriuria	Emergency care	Labor assessment/abnormalities	Preterm pregnancy	Tuberculosis testing
Bacteriuria	Fetal anatomy and physiology	Lifestyle and environmental risks	Prolonged hospitalization/prolonged bedrest	Uterine rupture
Biochemical studies	Fetal assessment	Lyme	Prolonged preterm rupture of membranes	V/Q scan
Biophysical profile	Fetal blood sampling	Lymphatic cancer	Pulmonary disorders	Vaginal cultures
Blood disorders	Fetal heart rate pattern interpretation	Malignancies	Pulmonary edema	Varicella
Breast cancer	Fetal laboratory evaluation	Maternal anatomy and physiology	Pulmonary embolus	Vasa previa
Bronchodilators	Fetal movement counting	Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies	Pulmonary function tests	Vasodilators
Cardiac enzymes	Fetal pulmonary maturity studies	Maternal chest and renal X-ray	Pulse oximetry	VBAC
CBC with differential		Maternal serum alpha fetoprotein (AFP)	Pyelonephritis	Viral studies
Cerebrovascular accidents		Maternal ultrasound	Renal and GU/GI disease	
Cervical cancer		Microbiologic studies	Renal failure (acute & chronic)	
Chemical dependency				
Cholecystitis/Cholelithiasis				

Reproductive Endocrinology/
Infertility Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing certification.

Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY/INFERTILITY NURSING

Adenomyosis	Dysfunctional uterine bleeding	Implantation	Perimenopause & menopause physical changes	Sperm mucus cross match testing
Amenorrhea primary or secondary	Early embryonic development	Infection	Perimenopause & menopause physiology	Sperm penetration assay hamster test
Amniocentesis	Early pregnancy physiology	Infertility drugs	Placental function in early pregnancy	Spermatogenesis
Anatomic deformities	Ectopic pregnancy	IVF	Polyyps	Sterilization reversal
Antibiotics	Endocrine disorders	Kleinfelter's syndrome	Postoperative sequelae	Steroid therapy
Anti-estrogens	Endocrine profile	Laboratory work: CBC, platelets, PTT,ANA, etc	Precocious	Steroids
Antisperm antibodies	Endometrial biopsy	Laparoscopy	Puberty	Stress management
Antisperm antibody testing Immunologic	Endometriosis	Leiomyomata male anatomic abnormalities	Preconceptual counseling	Surgical repair of uterine anomalies
Antisperm antibody testing	Epididymal aspirations	Male factors	Pregnancy after infertility	Surgical therapy for infertility
Artificial insemination techniques	Estrogen therapy	Male gonadal development disorders	Pregnancy testing	Surgical therapy
Asherman's syndrome	Female reproductive anatomy	Male hermaphroditism	Premature ovarian failure	Tanner scale
Behavioral disorders	Female reproductive endocrinology and infertility	Male infections causing infertility	Progesterone therapy	Testicular biopsy
Benign uterine conditions	Female reproductive physiology	Male puberty	Psychosocial aspects of care of the infertile couple	Testosterone
Calcium supplementation in menopause	Fertilization	Male puberty - developmental disorders	Puberty – factors affecting onset	Therapeutic insemination
Cervical disorders	Genetic studies	Male reproductive physiology	Puberty – physiology	Threatened abortion
Chorionic villus sampling	Gestational carrier	Medical therapy for infertility	Puberty – physical changes	Trophoblastic disease
Closure	GIFT	Menstrual cycle	Puberty – psychological issues	Tubal diseases/damage
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia	Gonadal development disorders	Mucus/post coital testing	Puberty-disorders	Tubal/Pelvic disorders
Cryopreservation of embryos	Gonadal dysgenesis	Multiple gestation	Quantitative beta HCG	Ultrasound diagnosis of pregnancy
Cultural factors affecting infertility	Gonadotropins	Myomectomy	Radiologic testing	Ultrasound
Cultures	Grief process	Ovulation and luteal phase defects	Recurrent abortion	Unexplained infertility
Decision-making	Health history taking – female/male	Pelvic adhesions	Reproductive technologies	Uterine anomalies
Detailed reproductive examination – female	Hormonal dysfunction	Pelvic inflammatory diseases	Retrograde ejaculation	Uterine disorders
Detailed reproductive examination – male	HSG/hysteroscopy	Pelvic masses	Selection termination	Varicocele repair
Diagnosis of pregnancy	Hysterosalpingogram	Pelvic sonogram	Semen analysis	Vasovasostomy
Diagnostic testing	Hysteroscopic surgery	Perimenopause & menopause management	Serum profiles	
Donor gametes	Hysteroscopy		Sexual ambiguity	
	Immunologic phenomena			
	Immunologic studies			

Telephone Nursing Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
4. Gynecology
5. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
6. Menopause
8. Low Risk Neonatal Nursing
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
13. Home Care/Follow-up Care
14. Telephone Nursing
15. Primary Care
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
18. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
19. Univeral Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

CE CODING
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SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Telephone Nursing Practice certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

TELEPHONE NURSING PRACTICE

ACUITY/DISPOSITION OF CALLS

Application of telephone nursing protocols
Assessment of caller's comfort with treatment plan
Barriers to communicating with callers
Call documentation
Caller understanding/comprehension
Chief complaint identification
Communication skills
Components of telephone nursing
Establishing contact and rapport on the phone
Evaluation of patient data
Forming a diagnosis

Handling high risk patient populations
Identifying emergencies
Intervention planning
Interview skills
Nurse follow-ups and call backs
Obtaining baseline data
Obtaining data relevant current complaint
Patient access to care
Patient history taking
Patient role in plan of care
Prioritization of calls
Resource identification & referral
Situation analysis
Special callers/situations
Symptom analysis

CLINICAL ASPECTS OF TELEPHONE NURSING

Abdominal pain
Abrasions
Allergic reactions
Animal/insect/human bites
Asthma
Back pain
Breast problems
Breastfeeding
Breathing problems
Burns
Cardiopulmonary problems
Chest pain
Choking
Constipation
Cough
Dental problems
Dermatologic problems
Diabetes
Diarrhea
Dizziness/fainting
Domestic abuse/family violence
Ear problems
Electric shock
Emergency contraception
ENT problems
Extremity injury

Extremity problems
Eye/facial problems
Fever
Flank pain
Foreign bodies
Gastrointestinal problems
General health advice
General health problems
Genital problems
Gynecologic problems
Hay fever
Head injury
Headache
Heart palpitations
Heartburn
Heat/cold exposure
Immunization reactions
Jaundice
Lacerations/cuts
Lethargy/fatigue
Lice infestations
Menstrual problems
Mouth problems
Musculoskeletal problems
Nausea/vomiting
Neck problems
Neurologic problems
Newborn care
Nosebleeds

Numbness
Nutrition
OTC/prescription drugs advice and instructions
Pelvic pain
Penile problems
Postoperative problems
Postpartum
Pre and postoperative
Pregnancy-related problems
Psychological disturbances
Psychosocial problems
Rash
Sore throat
STDs
Stroke
Substance abuse
Suicidal/homicidal ideation
Thyroid problems
Trauma
Upper respiratory infection
Urinary tract infection
Urologic problems
Vaccinations
Vaginal bleeding



ANA-MCH/NCC Joint Certification Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
2. Obstetrics (Intrapartum)
3. Obstetrics (High Risk)
4. Gynecology
9. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
10. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication
12. Breastfeeding
16. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
17. Pharmacology
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ANA-MCH/NCC CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

This certification program was sponsored jointly by NCC and the ANA Maternal Child Division from 1976 to 1979.

Topics must relate to maternal, gynecologic and neonatal nursing specialty areas. Individual certified under this program, earned a credential for excellence in practice in maternal, gynecological and neonatal nursing.

Listed are four major specialty areas an individual selected as their primary area of certification under the joint program. The corresponding topics that are equivalent to NCC sponsored exams are listed next to each the topic areas. These are the topics that should guide the CE activities for maintenance.

JOINT PROCESS SPECIALTY

- Women's Health Care I
- Women's Health Care II
- Maternal Newborn Nursing Care
- Nursing Care in Labor & Delivery

NCC SPECIALTY TOPICS

- Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing
- Ambulatory Women's Health Care Nursing
- Maternal Newborn Nursing
- Inpatient Obstetric Nursing

DETERMINING WHAT CONTENT MEETS EACH SPECIALTY CODE

NCC “OTHER” CODES

You can only use these hours for baseline hours and not hours designated in the education plan assigned to a specific competency area. Baseline hours are listed as hours that are assigned to any competency area and appear at the bottom of your plan.

NCC Pretest Participant	21	If you participated in the NCC sponsored pretest program
NCC Item Writer	22	If you are credentialed by NCC and have participated in the item writing program
NCC CE Reviewer or Author	23	If you reviewed or authored an NCC continuing education module
Presenter of a CE Course or Preceptor	24	<p>Presenter of educational program can use the same amount of CE earned by the participants. Such CE presentation CANNOT be part of the individual’s job responsibilities. If the activities was presented more than once you can only use the CE hours once.</p> <p>The maximum number of hours that can be earned for preceptorship activity is 10 hours per maintenance cycle. This is limited to preceptoring students in your same certification specialty area. Staff orientation is NOT considered a preceptor activity and cannot be used.</p>
Author of a Book Chapter or Journal Article	25	<p>Rules for Using Publications for Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The publication date of the article/book/module will determine its applicability for your current certification maintenance. • You are limited to using one article, book authorship or service as an NCC continuing education reviewer or monograph author per certification maintenance cycle. • Articles/books must be related to the certification specialty area. • 5 contact hours will be awarded to those who have written a journal article or a chapter of a book. • 15 contact hours will be awarded to those who are a primary or secondary author of a book.